

THE THIRD WARNING VOICE!

To the Honorable Noble C. J. McCarthy, Chairman of the Committee upon Military Matters, and Gentlemen composing the Committee.

GENTLEMEN: Inspired by an entirely pure and patriotic motive, I have ventured to approach you gentlemen upon a matter of which I consider my duty to touch upon while the Legislature of the Kingdom is now in Session assembled. The subject of Military in this country, has always been put down, as useless and a costly appendage. I would readily accede to this idea, if our late experience have not been shown to the contrary, then I would say and admit, that the force of my remarks has no weight. But what have we observed for the last sixteen years? Riots, bloodshed, lawlessness and murder, and observe the outer world where every civilized and enlightened nation of the world are all armed and are armed, only too ready and at any moment to "Let loose the Dogs of war." We may not expect it, but it will inevitably come, in spite of our expectations and hope it will never come.

We have been a warlike race for generations to generations back, and for nearly half a century we have enjoyed the blessings of peace and the imagination of our permanent security, but the evil day come, and caught us with surprise and for the last 14 years, there has been a clash of sentiments caused by divergent interest, that the nation is imperiled at every moment to political strife, and the loss of its autonomy and independence. What have been as a warning voice in the past, will worthily suit a sagacious administration and astute statesmanship with a wise and patriotic Legislature to perform, is to carry out what is deemed an actual necessity, so that any clandestine movements in the future can be put down with vigour and energy. Thus saving thousands of innocent lives, the unwarrantable destruction of property and the loss of prestige and honor among the family of nations.

There are always to be found in every well regulated community, men of such stamp as have figured largely in the late event. Unscrupulous, greedy and bigoted, that nothing is mean enough, but to satisfy their lust and ends. Though unsuccessful and down now, will like the hydra which will raise again to take another snap at the bird that innocently roams from branch to branch and from flower to flower, for a brief period only to be swallowed by the hydra never to appear again. This is the condition of the country now, and now is the time to take seriously into heart and consideration to ward off in time an inevitable doom were we to remain in passive ease and in silent assurances that no such danger may be expected. The exhibition of a weak and timid policy is the ruin of the nation, and nothing can exonerate the character of men and Legislature to allow the country to drift to this end, but a stamp upon their brows as partisans to undermine and ruin the country.

Surely there is enough means to carry out the organization of a respectable and effective force for any emergency, were the authorities alive to this matter. If the Government and the Legislature flinch from the labor of financing for the Military; then let the Military authorities work their own destinies. The question may be pertinently asked whether the full resources of the country have been properly developed? Have the cultivation of valuable plants been worked out systematically? Of coconut, tea, banana, coffee, castor oil, tobacco, olive, grape, the fisheries and sundries of articles that will surely conduce to the commerce and to the financial welfare of the country. From Hawaii to Ocean Islands Echoes? Clamorously answers—No! No! No!!!

The display of our energies, knowledge, tact and push, have been sadly wanting in this respect. We have boasted highly of our intelligence, our schools, our houses of worship and charitable institution. The enjoyment of our luxuries, the mechanic that built our houses and the feed we eat are all from abroad. This is sad, indeed, when we consider our education for the last fifty years, have not produced one genius, not one talent. Not one artist nor mechanic to prove that our education has been a benefit to us. Echo? Faintly smiles and says—Oh! Oh!!!

Let us take a glance at the past two and three years and register the profits of our plantations and see whether the assessment of them have met the proper mark of their values. The rise of price upon sugars, have enhanced their value from 16 per cent. to 70 per cent., and some as near as to 80 per cent. Now, what has been the taxation value placed upon them? Not over 5 per cent. The margin to this profits seems fictitiously large, but they are evidently and approximately true and without exaggeration. Here is great injustice which the law upon taxation should be remodelled, so that the rich go not soot free, and the poor! poorer!! and poorer!!! It is the duty of the House to promptly take this matter into consideration, or there will caused another evil that, the Government will have to handle in the future, while is time enough to avert the evil.

In submitting these estimates, I have only been prompted by the high consideration that, I have done my duty to my Sovereign, my country and to His Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, that their love for their country and fatherland may not be diminished, nor their patriotism be lowered and weakened by any intimidation on the part of those who have been for the last 20 years decrying the uselessness of the Military, when they have been foremost and most unwant only and unwarrantably during the last decade were the ones, who took up arms against the laws of the nation, and cause a rebellion by force of arms, disastrous to the Kingdom and its people. Not for the sake of social and political reforms, but for mercenary purposes, much of which deeds were done with malice and with plunder.

Though, I was not in Honolulu on the 30th of June, 1887, I was then convinced by the plans laid out for the defence of the Palace, of the distribution of men and the disposition of the arms, were so perfect that an invasion of the Palace was an impossibility. And were a siege laid to take it, they had already a supply of rations for 12 months, would have kept them alive until the besiegers would have been forced to an armistice. A sortie party were ready at the least attempt of invasion and after the dispersion of the invaders, the city could have easily been reclaimed. There is really nothing worthy of merit that can be properly claimed by the late revolutionist, but, bravado-bumbast and self-aggrandizement during the four years term of the late fiascos. In justice than to place the honor where justly is due, it is to the officers and men of the regular Military forces of the Kingdom which have been obviously proven by their conduct and character during the late unpleasantness, that they were law abiding, peaceable, and did credit to the profession of arms they have sworn to support and maintain. Their character now stands untarnished and unblemished, and vindicated as subsequent political events have proven, and were I allowed a paradox upon bulwars inspiration of Rachelien's soliloquy on the force of his pen, I would transpose the sentiment by expressing for the benefit of the present crises, "The ballot, is mightier than the gun."

I am indebted to Captain Robert P. Waipa, of the King's Guard, for the estimates and organization of an arm force. With it, I have appended my report to the Legislature Assembly of 1884, as well as my reply to the Ministers of the period in the year 1880, which evidently proves that seven years prior to the insurrection of 1887. The officers of the regular forces gave full warning to the Government and to the members of the Legislature of those periods, that a fatal disaster would surely occur, if they did not take measures to prevent its occurrence. Most prophetically, this event did really occur seven years after on the 30th of June, 1887. Reports were rumored that the late Minister Mr. Gibson, strenuously endeavored to avert the disaster, but it was too late. He left the Palace on that day a pitiful object of unrelenting spite against himself for allowing himself to be victimized by the folly of his own indiscretion and imbecile incompetency. Three weeks before the 30th of June, he was commanded to have executed and prepare a warrant for the reading of the "Riot Act" and the readiness of the document "Proclaiming Martial Law." These two things were never executed, consequently the failure of the regular soldiers to do their duty, and the Marshal of the Kingdom to do his. For the soldiers' duty, is to back and support the police, after all other means have been done to induce the mob and rioters to disperse. Then the soldiers are called to perform their messages and measures of insuring peace, which mission they have always prevented to be executed promptly and efficaciously.

There is no doubt the figure representing the cost of maintaining so expensive an institution as that of the Military, will bewilder the members of the Assembly, but if they would only take into account what has been squandered during the incumbency of the late administration, of drafts without Vouches, of Opium without License, of sugars leaving the country without taxation, and numerous other incongruities, and an appalling sight is at once exhibited that no sound mind can hesitate for a moment to the capability of the Government to maintain, a proper and sufficient force to be prepared for any emergency in the future.

In conclusion and for the purpose of vindicating the character of my former brethren in arms, it cannot be doubted that they have in a great measure maintained their status and positions as due their character and discipline as gentlemen and soldiers. For the people, have not scrupled to stigmatize them as unworthy of the title and positions they hold. For 16 years of my connection and service in and with the King's Guards, I have never known them to be lacking of courage their duties and knowledge of their profession. Perfection is the standard and not the rule with them, considering the limited means placed at their disposal. Nevertheless, their integrity to their duties and their discipline have always been maintained and never for a moment questioned.

Few outside of naval and military circle know the causes why no shot in anger were fired by the King's Guards at the time and riot of

June 30th, 1887, of which the *Friend*, the *Saturday Press* and the *Hawaiian Gazette*, have lauded with high plaudation the success of the bloodless revolution and rebellions scheme of inaugurated by the Reform Party during that period. It was simply owing to discipline and obedience to orders. In absence of a "Riot Act" being publicly read, nor a "Martial Law" proclaimed, to warrant an active demonstration on their part, but in strict obedience to the Constitution and to the Laws of the land, to the Commands and Rules and Regulations of Military Law as prescribed in every well regulated military organization of all civilized nations, and community in the world, no blood; Yea! not even one jot or little of blood was shed.

Verily! Verily!! This bloodless revolution, has been tenaciously claimed as a grand and glorious victory gained by the "Honolulu Rifles, the Boys in Blue," and for the Reform Party in particular.

Now that the scene has changed, a proper vindication of the character of the officers of the Guards with their men should be at once recognized, that aspersion should not be cast against them for doing their duty.

I would then suggest and propose in order that the expenses of the organization of the military, be not felt by the general revenue of the government, it would be well for the Government to monopolize the manufacturing and selling of liquors, the licensing of opium and awa; by thus holding the franchise in its own name and power, the evils deriving from such source will surely be diminished. It will not only be a source of revenue to the Government, but a great prevention of evils which up to date, have not in the least diminished, nor abated.

The strict observance of law, regulation and discipline by the officers—the Guards and the Native Hawaiian Volunteer soldiers, have not been properly understood by the foreign community nor the country at large, why the bloodless revolution succeeded and to their credit then, must be attributed in a great measure. Why the musket, guns and munitions of war was silenced? Not because, they were afraid to use them on account of the Honolulu Rifles, or the foreign mob outside of them, but because they knew the law and shooting thereof without authority and justification of law, that it was criminal to do so. They stuck to their duty and discipline and saved not only themselves of being implicated as murderers, but saved life, property, plunder and every access that would have been done under the Holy Name of Crime.

The Hawaiian soldiers have proved themselves beyond reproach, and the Government and the people at large can now surely trust the officers of the natives soldiers and population are capable to fill honorable and responsible positions. This single instance alone have proven beyond a doubt, their trustworthiness. They have proven, they have done their duty as well as any soldiers under similar organization of any civilized country in the world. It is also proven, they are thorough amenable to law, order and military discipline.

This splendid corps of able bodied men, styled the Honolulu Rifles, at the onset behave well and remained in strict obedience to military rules, and carried out the order issued from the Headquarters of His Ex. Hon. A. Rosa, the Commander-in-Chief and Governor of Oahu, on Thursday, the 30th of June, 1887; but less military cast by their spontaneous turn out on Friday, the 1st of July, without orders to seize some arms from Australia consigned to G. W. Macfarlane & Co., which turned out afterwards to be a shipment of rice bird guns. On the occasion of the 1st of July, they were marching with arms through the streets of Honolulu, fluffing here and fluffing there, and fluffing everywhere, without orders and discipline, threatening every d—n Kanaka and that dared to be insolent, insulted the British Commissioner and other Foreign Representatives, and Lord knows what else they would have done. It would here be observed. To the credit of the native Hawaiian soldiers the native population and the Chinese, they restrained from any excesses, and thus saved life and property, which would otherwise have been a most fatal consequences to the foreign community of Honolulu. Indeed, I would not have mention of the lawlessness that prevailed and the mocked arrests and arrest and threats to hang the late poor Mr. Gibson, an object of persecution, which the high Courts of Honor would not for a moment hesitate to abjure. But when it was observed at that time, that our high Courts of Justice was in full operation and in league with the League of 13, one can easily imagine what state of things prevailed during the crisis of that critical period.

The history of this honorable corps of gentlemen Volunteers, styled the old Honolulu Rifles was organized in 1846. In 1852, received a formal recognition from the Government and styled Hawaiian Guards. In 1854, the tactics of the corps was changed to that of Artillery, and in 1858, re-organized and a charter obtained under the title of Honolulu Rifles, and the tactics changed back again to Infantry. For nearly half a century, this corps maintained a high reputation for drill and discipline, and included in its ranks most of the influential merchants of high standing in the community. The late C. H. Brewer, Mr. Coady, Captain of the Rifles; Mr. Spencer, J. H. Paty, F. Ladd, J. S. Walker, Thompson, J. McKee, An-

thony, J. C. Spalding, Bartow, J. Meek, J. H. Brown, M. Brown, Vincent, Ritson, J. O. Dominis, E. P. Adams, W. F. Allen and a host of other eminent men of the period. But, an evil hour at last came over the corps and were led astray from duty and honor to recklessness and disorder. A high honor and military prestige they have decidedly lost and have never recovered to this day.

The rumor circulated and carried out by the reduction of the Guards to 30 by the late administration, that 60 of them was a menace to the peace of the City of Honolulu, now stands as utterly groundless, and can only be ascribed as a muddy political trick probably to carry out another bloodless revolution, this time perhaps a more practical one to really kill, to murder and thirst of Blood! Blood!!! As if the appetite for it has not been satisfied, and as if for the desire of saturation of the streets of Honolulu with more innocent blood, have not been thoroughly complete. This was a remark, that fell like crumbs from a rich man's lips and one in high authority during the late administration. There were not "Black birds" enough for his bag, but not being a sportsman contented himself by taking in lame ducks for his bag, and has lately left the lakes where the black birds abound, and have struck out alone to parts unknown. Verily! Retribution has come at last, and by a providential dispensation, the "black birds" are still alive, swimming and kicking.

There is one thing that the public can be assured that we will not realize here in Hawaii nei, what is used in Military parlance "South American Soldier." That is to say, taking into consideration the action taken by the native officers during the crisis of 1887.

I do not claim I have a right to be entitled to the honor of a martyrship, but I may safely be categorically classified among those that were legislated out. Although I have suffered considerably, but have no axe to grind against the principal of Reform. Every student of political history is assured that Reform is a necessary adjunctive ingredient for all governments. Neither have I any animosities to any individual, and if any of my remarks have swerved in the least from the path of decorum, I have not done it with intention of malice, but I hope I have kept myself within the strict line of Military observation and my comments, a brief and a fair criticism upon the past history of the condition of the country's affairs and its people, and its vindication to every fairly minded individual verified and confirmed.

Though I have generalized the whole subject without entering into details, still these historical events may be considered a fair exposition of the critical times.

I will conclude by adding, that it is only in the Military profession and occupation that the life of the nation, of the dying Hawaiian and Aboriginal race can have hope for its continuance, perpetuation and maintenance. We were taught to be more enlightened and less barbarian, to discard the Ma-lo and assume a little more *parisien* garb, to discontinue athletic exercise, and games of surf riding, and (boxing) Lua, for a little more devotion and prayer, to exclude honest work and farming for a little more Mammon, and less greediness, to give up your lands and properties for a little more Holy Ghost! to appease the anger of Him who furnished and lavished his, and he that doeth, shall reap a ten million plantation. Throw and cast thy bread upon the water thusly, verily, this was done, Presto-change! Hands up! Your King! and your Dom! or a little lead. But we only got in answer from Madame Pele's sonorous, odoriferous, sulphurous, affective grunt *mahepe!* the interpretation of which is the sweet bye and bye! Uh! and down went McGinty to reap Elisha's boy, all in their suit of sailor clothes, &c.

Though a more sentiment of gravity, befitting the occasion, still one cannot help to use a little satire, so thoroughly do we enjoy the joke and the manner we have been imposed upon. Anyhow we hope we have learnt a good lesson, and shall in the future be more wise accordingly.

Those then, that are enured to hardship by exercises, gymnastics and healthy out door sports, as the statistics of England, Germany, United States, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and even little Belgium can prove the true cause of the resuscitation and vitalization of its races. Besides this, the Military is the great Educator of the common people, and a Home for the poor and destitute. A great workshop for those that need steady employment. Its occupation comprises all manners of manual labor under the sun; as to its profession, it embraces all sciences.

The true soldier then is the real lover of peace and not of war. He is only compelled when duty calls him to employ his physical energies and mental qualities to the best of his ability to do his duty to his sovereign, his country, and honor to the profession he is ordained to maintain.

I have the honor to be, Sirs, Your most Obedient and Humble Servant.

ROBERT H. BAKER.
Colonel on His Majesty's Personal Staff and Equerry in Waiting, Member of the Privy Council of State, Ex-Governor of Maui, etc., etc., etc.

The idea of arming the Police to provide for a National Army of defense is unconstitutional, and should never be considered for a moment. Fancy a man of peace to be a semi-man of war.

Soldiers and sailors are an expensive luxury for every nation to provide. They of course are a source of great expense if due care is not taken to economize the purchase of their kit and uniform, and that their canteen is properly cared for. A soldier is a dandy and a spendthrift. He does not keep his money, at the same time he is a great medium of circulation. The shop keepers and store and every other trade are those that are immediately materially benefitted by large expenditures of moneys in this direction. Though the money is provided for them it goes right back again to the source of taxation where its maintenance have been directly derived from. This principle is equally applicable to the soldier as to that of the police. Although the police's salaries are higher and double that of a soldier, but in his clothing the police has to purchase his uniform on tick paying by installments to our local tailors at an exceedingly exorbitant price. A policeman has to pay a whole month's salary for his uniform without helmet, great coats, boots and other accessories in the way of duty provisions, both Summer and Winter. To give an idea of the comparative cost of each soldier to that of policeman:

| POLICEMAN. | SOLDIER. |
|---|----------------------------|
| Coat.....\$20 00 | Full Dress.....\$ 5 00 |
| Pants.....10 00 | ".....3 34 |
| Hat.....2 50 | Helmet.....2 10 |
| Shoes.....3 00 | Boots.....1 50 |
| Underwear.....1 50 | ".....50 |
| Flannel.....1 00 | ".....50 |
| Stockings.....25 | ".....12 |
| Without Winter over Coat and Oil cloth, add.....27 00 | Winter over Coats.....6 30 |
| Total.....\$65 25 | Total.....\$20 05 |

IF these estimates are considerably over the capacity of which the government is to maintain, reduce the amount to one-half and that will be better than nothing at all.

| A RESUME OF THE MILITARY EXPENSES FOR TWO YEARS. | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1st. Estimate General Staff.....\$ 46,080 00 | 1st. Members, staff.....\$ 17,000 00 |
| 2nd. Estimate.....60,000 00 | 2nd. King's Guard, foot.....127 00 |
| 3rd. Estimate.....60,000 00 | 3rd. Infantry, foot.....111 00 |
| 4th. Estimate.....60,000 00 | 4th. Artillery, foot.....110 00 |
| 5th. Estimate.....60,000 00 | 5th. Cavalry, & semi-Police.....80 00 |
| 6th. Estimate.....60,000 00 | 6th. Horse.....821 00 |
| Total Staff, Rank & File.....\$316,275 00 | |
| Munition.....25,000 00 | |
| Survey.....300 00 | |
| Ordnance.....250 00 | |
| Total.....\$341,825 00 | |

Like all technical Institutions of every civilized nation the Staff is the most important, and, without which, no proper Military Organization can be carried out, no matter how large or how small. Where everything has to be undone and anything made new under the new Order of things where every Rule, Regulation, Laws, Drawings, Plans and Surveys, Triangulations, Topography have to be made to suit Military requirements. The people living in this country of blessed peacefulness of a century have not the least possible idea what an efficient force is required for this nation. Everything has been put down to subdue the ardour and Martial spirit of the people, and to trust to the "Big Book" that the teaching has not been consistent thereof, that they are tired of such nonsense, and the manner in which the churches have been disseminated, to their worshipers proves their patriotic feelings will not end in smoke.

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AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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